BROADWAY THEATER. AT THE EVEN FACTOR

FIFTH-AVE THEATER.
THIS EVENING-CINDERELLA-TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE Mr. M. W. Lehngwell, Mrs. Selley Brown. THIS EVENING - BEN COTTON AND SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTERLS-THE BUISLAYS - PANTONIME, BALLET, etc.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSELM.

DAY AND EVENING—THE MISTIC CAVE OF THE MAGIC
HORN—FOLLY AS IT FLIES—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND
RECOGNITIES. THUS EVENING-THEO, THOMAS'S POPULAR GARDEN CON-

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTREES.
THIS EVENING-NEW ACTS SONGS, DANCES.

Business Notices.

CHICKERING & SONS' AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS. In addition to:

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, the Emperor Naponeou, in person, accompanied the presentation with

the deperation of THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL the only distinction over the four other medals awarfed for Piano fortes, all of which were exactly alike, and of equal value, and thereby confrming the unamimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPRESAL COMMISSION placing the CHICKRRING PLANS at the HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

No. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

1on Percusus, The Sars, Corrne Units, Castons, &c., &c., plated on five albets or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, AND ROGERS, SMITH & Co. GEO. H. KITCHEN & Co., No. 591 Broadway, New York, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL, PARIS, 1867.

The Howe Machine Co. -Etias Howe, jr. - No. 699 Broadway, New York, awarled, over monty-two competitors, the only Grand CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, and GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sowing Machines, as per Imperial decree, published in The Moniteur Universel (Official Journal of the Preach Empire), Tuesday, 2d July, 1967. Exposition Universelle-Paris, 1867.

WHERLER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New York awarded over Eighty-tree Competitors, the Highest Premium—a Gold Medal—for the perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines; the only gold needed for this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac-nishe of Medal, at WHERLER & WILSON'S. THE FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE WAS

ewarded the Hunner Phine over all competitors at the Panis Exposi-gion, 1887. The Priner Salvan Madat for the best family Scaling-Machine in the world. No. 305 Broadway. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. No. 450 Broadway, New York.

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THE FRANKLIN BRICK MACHINE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. II. RENICK, Proprietor, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 23. "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First sality bar dre and hair dreing. All shades at Batchelor's, 16 Bond-st. LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER - The spires and only renuine-sure to kill Hoaches, Bed Bugs, Moths, and striginal and only genuine—sure to kill Hoaches, Bed-Bugs, Moths, and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at Bansaca, No. 21 Park row.

OFFICIAL PROOF FROM PARIS.

STEINWAY & Sons are enabled positively to announce that they have

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS, This medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American Ex

Athiers. In proof of which the following OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical In-

Paris, July 20, 1867. I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unan

Curryly awarded to Mesara Steinway & Sons by the Jury of the Inter national Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

President of International Jury. GROROUS KASTURE,

ANDROUSE THOMAS,
KE. HASHICK,
F. A. GRYANDT,
J. SCHIEDMAYER,
The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue." gwards," in which the name of STRINWAY & Sons is recorded Arst on th list, can be seen at our Warerooms, pirst proon of Steinway Hall,

THE ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th st., New-York.

We learn from Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Commiscioner for New-York, and Chairman of the Committe of Arrangements for the dedication of the Antietam Na-Arrangements for the deducation of a Rangement Statistics of the Cometery, which is to take place on the 17th inst., that the programme is nearly perfected, and that the responses from invited gnests warrant the expectation that there will be in attendance, in addition to the President of the United States and several members of his Cubinet, including Mr. Seward, Chief-Justice Chase, and other distinguished officials at the National Capital, a large proportion of the Governors of the loyal States having dead on the field of Antietaus, including Gov. Fenton. Some of those, such as Major-Gen. Burnside of Rhode Island, and Brevet Major-Gen. Fairchild of Maine, and others, were in that battle, and therefore will revisit the spot with a two-fold interest, while their presence will be appeared by attractive to the public. The letter of President Johnson reads as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1867.
"GENSTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to attend the ceremonies of the dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery on the 17th of September. The recollections which cluster around the place and day constrainment to accept this invitation, and, if it shall prove consistent with my official engagements, I will be present with you on that day. With great respect, very truly yours,

"J. E. Snodgrass, Thomas A. Bonell, G. L. Crammer, Committee."

Gov. Sandra. As Governor of Maryland, will appropritional Cemetery, which is to take' place on the 17th inst.

ommittee."
Gov. Swann, as Governor of Maryland, will appropri-Gov. Swann, as Governor of Maryland, will appropriately preside on the occasion, while another distinguished son of that State, who was the earliest official friend of the Cemetery (ex-Gov. Bradford), will deliver the oration. Notwithstanding the doubts expressed by some of the newspapers that the invitation to the poets to compete for the distinction of reading an original poem at the Autietam Cemetery Dedication on the 17th inst., without pay, would fail of a creditable response, Dr. Snodgrass, the chairman of the committee having the matter in hand, reports a large number of poems, several of which are of rare merit, are already in hand in advance of the time appointed for the decision, which will be made in two or three days. two or three days.

THE AMERICAN CHAPEL IN PARIS.

We have received from the Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union a copy of the following letter, which explains itself.

a copy of the following letter, which explains itself.

To the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Dear Sir: That communication purporting to be a telegram by the Cable, which was published in the American papers of the 16th July, giving an account of a dimer in Paris and the laying of a corner-sione of a new Protestant Church for Americans in Paris, &c., was a pure canard; no such stone having been laid or any such enterprise dreamed of. Yours truly,

A. Eldridge, Pastor of the American Chapel.

Paris, July 30, 1867.

A dispatch from St. Louis says that a grand

reception is to be given his arrival there to day. There was a furious snow-storm on Mount Washington last Thursday. Parties ascending were driven back. The thermometer fell to below the freezing point, and ice made on the telegraph poles several inches thick, which still remains.

Gov. Chamberlain of Maine, it is said, has pent an earnest request to the Government that Admiral Parragut, who is now in the Mediterranean, may be in-structed to send a United States ship to transport the suffering Jaffa colonists to their old home in Maine.

A Mississippi letter says: "There is a petition A Mississippi letter says: "There is a petation in circulation, and already has numerous signers, to be sent to Gen. Ord, urging bits to use military authority to prevent the last Legislative cotton tax haw being executed. It is asserted that this omerous law bears with especial asversty on lessees and freedmen, who work for a share of the crop, obliging them to pay heavily for the protection and improvement of lands in which they have no interest and from which they derive no benefit."

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TEIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum Advertising Rates. Daily Tribune, 20 cents per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 50 per line. Terms, cash in advance.
Address, The Tribune, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.

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CARL GEROLD'S SON, Bookseller and Publisher, Stefans plats, Vienna, is agent for THE TRIBUNE in Austria.
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The above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Tribuns, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not incressarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. his good taken.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tun Turn-une". New York

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

We commenced in the last number of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the publication of Queen Victoria's "Early Life of the Prince Consort." As one of the most ourious and interesting books of the day, we are confident that it will be a leading attraction of the paper.

To On the second page of to-day's Tribune is a letter relating to Dickens in America, and one General News, Police Trials, The Oyster Season, from Mark Twain describing Civita Vecchia, Present Condition of the Streets, and several other items of interest; on the third page are the Money and Market Reports, and on the sixth page Literary Items.

The Danish Government once more denies that its West India colonies have been sold to the United States. It will be noticed that an intention to sell is not denied.

It is reported that at the recent election for a German Parliament the Liberals have obtained a considerable majority. The dispatch seems to indicate that the party has gained some members in the new Parliament.

The Alabama Conservative Convention at Montgomery, yesterday, declined the building of a platform, as they found that of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania ready made and exactly fitting their case. The adoption of another State's resolves is not a common event, but as the Keystone Democrats so exactly set forth what the Anti-Unionists of the South desire, it was a happy stroke of wit to save time and brain-work by the borrowing.

Gen. Sickles's letter to Gen. Grant, which appears entire in other columns, will receive attentive and thoughtful perusal. It is frank in tone and clear in statement, and throws a great deal of much-needed light upon the working of Reconstruction in the Carolinas, and the special hindrances with which the District Commanders have to contend. It is almost needless to say that the most serious hindrance came direct from Andrew Johnson.

An epistle to T. W. in our Washington column will attract notice. It appears that the individual so denominated recently wrote to they fail to prove a source of weakness and of Gen. Grant, charging Col. Hillyer, special revenue officer, with dishonesty, and urging that language that is decidedly explicit, to say the least. As a question of veracity there will be no difficulty in saddling the right horse.

for Equalizing Estimates of Property for Tax- Debt of some kind, before Gov. Seward can ation in the State of New-York. The aggregates are: Real Estate, \$1,237,703,093; Personal, \$426,404,633; total, \$1,664,107,725. This is a trifling increase (\$4,655,110) over 1866. New-York City is put down for \$455,393,084 real property, more than one-third of all, and \$257,994,974 personal property, which is more than three-fifths of the aggregate. New-York against their misuse, is found in paying honest and Kings Counties foot up a little more than | debts. one-half the entire taxable valuation of the State.

It is very poor satisfaction to be told in dispatches from California that the Republicans might have elected their Governor. A great many good things "might have been." There is scarcely a doubt that Haight is elected Congress in the San Francisco District. More than this, the disaffection in our ranks imperils the Legislature, and threatens a Democrat in the place of itself is not of vital importance; but the manner in which it was brought about, and the elation it will produce in the ranks of the enemy, are not the most pleasant matters for reflection. Large Democratic gains in the popular vote are reported, but they are probably of the negative sort, the result of non-voting on the part of disaffected Republicans.

In the State Convention yesterday reports were made from the Committee on Cities. The majority propose to make Mayors the chief executive officers, elected for three years, and ineligible for the next three; to have a fixed salary and no fees, and to hold no other office; to be removable for cause by the Governor. In New-York and Brooklyn they propose twelve Aldermen, elected for four years by the city at large, three to retire each year, and one Councilman for each Ward, chosen annually. All other cities have Aldermen only, to be chosen as the Legislature may direct. Controllers to be elected by the people, and also Receivers of Taxes in New-York and Brooklyn, to hold for three years, removable for cause by the Governor. Mayors appoint other heads of departments, and the heads appoint subordinates-the appointing power to make removals at pleasure. Justices of Police and of Courts not of record elective; term, four years. There is a section forbidding the division of territory for local government into other form than countles, towns, cities, and villages, and no territory shall be annexed to a city except to change its boundaries. The repealing clause added to this section seems to be aimed at the various Metropolitan Commissions in this section of the State. General laws are to be enacted for the government of cities. The New-York Board of Supervisors is to be abolished, and all the people will say amen. City elections to be on the second Tuesday evinced during the riots of July, 1863, and are in April, and their official year to begin the 1st every day demonstrated by the stringent exeof May. The State retains control over Quar- cution of the Excise law, which, if they were

election, the extent of appointing power in the hands of Mayors, and some lesser points.

MR. SEWARD IN REAL ESTATE.

There is a rather musty anecdote of a French husband who was made happy by tidings that his wife had presented him with an heir. His joy was doubled, an hour later, by the announcement of a second accession to his family circle; but when, after a further interval, the nurse appeared to congratulate him on the birth of a third responsibility, he jumped from his seat exclaiming, "I must go and put "a stop to this business!" In a kindred spirit, we were disposed to tolerate the purchase of Walrussia as a rather costly act of deference to our august ally, the Emperor of All the Russias (Walrussia henceforth excepted); but the reports of further investments incite alarm and repulsion. If common report may be trusted, the country is already "let in" for the following sums:

\$20,200,000 Total..... And it is cuttingly added that Gov. Seward cannot be spared at this time from the State Department, because he has several delicate operations in the same line as yet uncompleted. Gen. Prim, says a European report, expects soon to be master of Spain, when he will forthwith replenish his exchequer by selling our munificent Secretary the "ever-faithful" island of Cuba for a round Hundred Millions, and perhaps throw in Porto Rico to sweeten the bargain. In short, there is no end to the outlandish possessions we may acquire if Mr. Seward shall remain long enough in the State Department and our money (or credit) shall

hold out. Our repugnance to these operations is known to be radical and invincible. They seem to us to assume as their basis the monarchical idea of government. Why should Thirty Millions here pay money to have One Million (or less) elsewhere live under a common government with us? We cannot have colonies, dependencies, subjects, without renouncing the essential conception of democratic institutions. If Cuba, or any other territory, chooses to redeem herself from European thralldom by a payment of money, that is her own affair; and, if she shall afterward make overtures for a place in our Union, we would have them considered with every desire to find them acceptable; but to buy the alliance of any people is to degrade our political system. What can they bring us that is more than a fair equivalent for what

we can proffer them? Hitherto, our invulnerability to European attack has been a substantial guaranty against foreign wars. While we were essentially continental and compact, we could, if at war, damage any foreign power more than it could injure us. Even California will be invulnerable from the hour in which our Pacific Railroad is completed. But the acquisition of Walrussia exposes us to annoyance from any great naval power; while West India possessions will enormously increase the cost of any future conflict with Great Britain or France. Either we must dismantle and abandon at the first intimation of war, or we must fortify, provision and garrison at featful cost-a cost which imposes no corresponding burden on our enemy, who may assail or ignore at pleasure. If we try a half-and-half policy, as we probably shall, the armaments and garrisons of our West Indies would very soon fall a prey to the foe. In no conceivable contingency could reformation is chiefly due to two men. Its

ruinous cost. We want to pay our National Debt. During he should be removed. Gen. Grant handed the the last two years, we have reduced it by Two letter to Mr. Hillyer without note or comment, Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars, or and the accused officer replies to T. W. in about one-eleventh of its fearful amount when the Civil War closed. We want to go on pay ing; but the reduction of taxes on one hand and Mr. Seward's operations on the other make us heart-sick. Do, Mr. McCulloch! use up that We print elsewhere the Report of the Board | Hundred Millions of coin in paying off Public make ducks and drakes of it in the real-estate market! We fear that custodians may prove recreant, that Congress may repeal more taxes. that thieves may break through and steal-but we fear, above all, the operations of the Premier, a la Mrs. Toodles. The safest investment for spare funds, the surest safeguard

COMMISSIONS.

The Ring, the rum-sellers, and with them perhaps some good citizens, deceived by the misrepresentations of their bad neighbors, are clamoring for the abolishment of Commissions in our City Government. They are besieging the Convention to get a clause inserted in the Governor, and that Phelps is defeated for new Constitution which shall prohibit them hereafter. If they succeed, all the better class of intelligent citizens will know that the knell of good municipal government has sounded. In the midst of the howling wilderness United States Senator Conness. The defeat in of fraud, corruption, extravagance, and official malfeasance and imbecility which surrounds us, the four Boards of Commissioners to whom the Police, the Fire Department, the Central Park, and health affairs are committed, are the only pleasant objects upon which we can rest our eyes. If they are swept away, thievery and waste will hold high carnival all over the city. Some people seem to imagine that the voters of New-York have an inalienable right to do as they please about everythingthat is to say, that whatever the majority choose to do, they shall have full liberty to do it. This is a very dangerous absurdity. It is the duty of the Legislature to secure to all the people of the State security of life and property; and if a majority of the inhabitants of a city are silly enough to vote for a form of municipal government which will not secure those blessings, the Legislature has no business to let them have their way. Government by Commissions, moreover, is just as much self-government as government by a Common Council. Legislative officers, being the direct representatives of the people, ought always to be elected directly by popular vote: but these Commissioners are merely administrators of the law, and there is no more reason why they should of necessity be chosen by ballot than there is for the election of police-officers, firemen, or clerks in the public offices.

But let us see what the Commissions now in existence have done for us. The Police Commission during its seven years existence has unquestionably rendered the police force vastly more efficient than it was or could hope to become under the old management. Of course it is not perfect, nor can 2,000 men be expected to afford a great city like ours complete immunity from crime and disorder. But their efficiency and good discipline were amply

but has anybody shown either that the men are too many, or the salaries too high, or that in any way the cost could be reduced without impairing the efficiency ? Beside, it should be remembered that the police bring into the treasury, under the Excise law, about \$1,000,000 a year, while the city formerly received from that source only about \$25,000. The Board of Health, against which a loud cry comes up from the forty-four liquor-dealing Health-Wardens who used to take care of us under the famous Boole, has made the preservation of the public health a matter of science. It saved us from pestilence last year; we hope it will save us this year also. It cost during the last twelve months only \$77,943, while Boole and his fortyfour loafers spent \$200,000 per annum, and did nothing for the money. In the Fire Department the same improvement is perceptible that has attended the labors of the other Boards of Commissioners, although it has not yet been long enough in operation to develop fully its advantages over the former system. But the rowdyism and vice that made the old volunteer companies a disgrace to the city have been abolished; the new organizations are admirably efficient; the engine-houses are no longer the strongholds of pot-house politicians; and the expenses of the department, notwithstanding the system of pay, have not been increased. The benefit which the Central Park Commissioners have done the city is so generally admitted that we need not enlarge upon it. Nobody wants this Board abolished except the most unscrupulous of the municipal plunderers. What the Park would be, and what it would cost, if it fell into the hands of the same honest men who manage the new Court-House, the Armories, the Harlem Bridge and the other great swindles of New-York, we leave the public to imagine. The Ring had better let the Commissions alone. The public knows its own interests, and in this matter does not mean to be trifled with.

THE IRISH CONVICT SYSTEM. The most interesting report in the pamphlet recently issued by the Prison Association of New-York is that made to their Executive Committee by Mr. Hubbell on the Prison Systems of England and of Ireland. The English system, though it seems to be ably administered, is, in principle and in results, decidedly inferior to ours. They have still corporal punishment-though the Governor must be present and enter on his journal the number of lashes. They have the tread-wheel, with this restriction only "that twenty-two thousand feet be "the maximum hight which any one prisoner "shall ascend in a single day;" that is to say, the daily compelled ascent shall not be greater than that of Mont Blanc, with Mount Washington superadded. There is no rule by which convicts shall be allowed part of their earnings. There is no commutation consequent on good conduct. There is no burial service. Reformation is little looked to. "In the majority of "cases no improvement is perceptible, but rather a deterioration." The system is repressive and deterrent. Its results may be summed up in a single statistical item: The number of recommitments, on an average of years, is fully fifty per cent. The present proportion in our New-York State prisons is, it will be remembered, about ten per cent only.

In marked contrast stands the Irish system. as applied to convicts of the worst characterthose having five years or more to serve. This germ is found in a publication by Capt. Alexander Machonochie, giving his experience in prison training. He devised the "mark sys-"tem," and in an incredibly short time "transformed the community of ruffians, bru-"talized and degraded to the lowest depths of vice and crime, in the penal colony of 'Norfolk Island" (a dependency of the English colony of New South Wales), "into "a community of peaceful, obedient, wellconducted men." In a pamphlet published by him as early tas 1846 he gives the key to his system in these words: "Banish slavery from our list of punishments, rely on influence rather than force, surround with motives as well as walls, and the benefit to humanity will not be inferior to any that has been compassed in modern times." But it is chiefly to the enthusiasm, energy, and executive talent of Sir Walter Crofton, a gentleman who was appointed Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland in 1854, that the present system owes its existence and success. For thirteen years his recommendations have been followed, and the result is almost beyond belief. The outline of his plan is as follows: The principle of classification is thoroughly

and systematically carried out, there are three stages proper, beside a fourth, being a ticket-of-leave system, under surveillance. On his arrival, the convict is subjected to very strict discipline. The first stage is passed in solitary confinement, but for a limited period, and in a modified form. The term is eight months. The prisoners work and eat in their own rooms; but they take exercise, have divine worship (twice a day), and attend school (one hour each day), all in association, though conversation is not permitted. This period of separation, which, however, may be shortened by good conduct, is regarded as a sort of chasm-a period of suffering and of undisturbed reflection, interposed between the prisoner's past life and that which it is proposed he shall lead. One item seems somewhat out of character with the rest of a truly benevolent system; for the first four months the convict is made to sleep on a plank, with a box for a pillow; "a de-" gree of severity," says Hubbell, "which struck me as excessive, and bordering on cruelty." The object seems to be to mark, as distinctly as possible, the gradual relaxation of severity. The first lesson taught in school to the new convict is one on the "Irish convict system." His future prospects in prison are laid before him. It is shown to him that these are in his own hands. He is instructed how he may shorten each stage of his confinement by good conduct, at each stage coming nearer to freedom; he is informed, in a word, how he may work his way out, not as Baron Trench did, by burrowing under walls and constructing tunnels of exit, but by causing bolt and bar to be withdrawn, and gates to be thrown open, as the reward of industry, obedience and morality. The irksomeness of separate confinement, for example, may, by exemplary deportment, be shortened to five or six months, and mitigated even sooner, the door being set open part of the day. In the second stage the prisoner emerges to companionship with his fellows; he is transferred to another prison, there to be employed, in association, chiefly on Government works. Here begins the system of "marks" to determine the future classification. The greatest number a convict can obtain per month is nine; three for general good conduct, three for attention and desire to learn in school, and three for

class. These are successively reached by the convict, according to the number of marks he attains. By bad conduct, also, he may fall back to a lower class. A prisoner sentenced for five years, who reaches the "exemplary 'class," may, in 14 months, be transferred to the third stage. In the second and third stages a fixed and moderate gratuity, increasing in rate as they advance toward liberation, is credited to deserving men-to be paid over to them when discharged. The convicts are also credited for extra labor. The third, or intermediate stage, is but slightly penal, and the convicts who are passing through it enjoy almost as much freedom as laboring people in civil life. All surveillance is withdrawn; they labor without an overseer. They are trusted to go errands through the country, and to work beyond the prison limits. There are no walls, and the number of officers is too small for physical restraint. The convicts are locked up at night, but not in solitary cells. There are two of these intermediate prisons, one in Dublin, where those employed as mechanics are brought together; the other at Lusk, twelve miles from Dublin, where they labor on a farm. At this latter establishment "the prisoners work at reclaiming waste soil, many acres of which they have transformed into "fine farm and garden land. They shatter and remove the rocks, clear the bogs, under-'drain the soil, &c., all working cheerfully 'and orderly."

One item is given in The Dublin Freeman of Dec. 26, 1866, as follows: "The total number of convicted criminals in the Government 'prisons on the 1st of January last was only 1,637, an immense decrease since 1854, when their number was 3,933." Has lenity and indulgence, coupled with strict discipline, increased crime? During the thirteen years throughout which the new system has been in operation, crime appears to have diminished in the proportion of nearly four to ten; therefore, to considerably less than a half. But there is another item, not less important, which affords a clue to the effect actually produced on the character by this system. Mr. Organ, who has held the office (for which he is eminently qualified) of prison lecturer, or teacher, ever since the system commenced, and who is now, also, inspector of released prisoners, informed Mr. Hubbell that "the liberated convicts from the intermediate prisons have so grown in favor as honest, sober, industrious servants that much of the time, for several years past, the demand for them has exceeded the supply, and orders are left for them to be sent as soon as they can be had." The judgment of the public appears to be that these liberated prisoners are more to be relied on than the average of laborers outside.

Now, what is the practical result of all this?

We in this country are at a loss what to do with our discharged convicts. Employers are not willing to hire them; and the poor wretches, even when most honestly resolved to reform their lives, have often no alternative before them but starvation or a return to crime. Sir Walter Crofton has solved a knotty problem. So eminently reformatory is his system that, under it, the difficulty is not to find employers, but to supply the demand for ex-convicts to

To imitate a change so radical would require a considerable expenditure of public money. The question is whether money can be spent so as to bring richer return, even in dollars and cents, to say nothing of the great interests of humanity.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

A few months ago, the reconciliation of the Hungarians with the House of Hapsburg seemed to be completed by the gorgeous coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary. The Hungarians had obtained a one territory and one population. Every city complete victory. All the chief demands of officer has his double, appointed to discharge the nation had been granted. Their old Constitution was restored, and, though they agreed to remain inseparably connected with the other crown lands of the Empire under one ruler, they were again to have an independent national existence. However painful to the feelings of the patriotic leaders of the Republican movement in 1849, the compromise was accepted by most of the exiles, who returned to their country and declared their readiness to abide by the settlement which the majority of the represensatives of the nation had seen fit to make. Thus the reconstruction of Hungary has been

begun; but it already appears that the carrying through of the work will be beset with much greater difficulties than either the Austrian Government or the leaders of the party now ruling in Hungary anticipated. The first step which has to be taken for regulating the relation of Hungary to the other crown lands of Austria, is the division of the taxes and of public debt. Austria, like Sweden and Norway, is' henceforth to consist of two States, independent of each other, except that the same sovereign reigns over both. Hungary, with its dependencies, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, and other Provinces, is to constitute the one half, and the German and Slavic Provinces the other half. The Parliaments of the two halves have appointed a joint committee to draft a proposition for a division of the taxes. As was to be expected, there was a great diversity of opinion as to what share each half is to pay. The point called forth a long and by no means amicable discussion in the newspapers of the two sections, and though finally an agreement was arrived at, it is likely to remain the germ of very serious difficulties.

There are other difficulties in the way of reconstruction fully as great, if not greater. The influence of the Deak party, which carried through the compromise, seems to be on the decline; and that of the Radical party, which makes greater demands upon the Government, seems to increase. The election of Kossuth at Wedtzen, and of Gen. Perezel at Zala-Egerszeg, after the General had delivered a violent anti-Austrian speech at Pesth, are important indications of the current of public feeling. Gen. Deak's letter declaring that he had no confidence in the present minister is very largely circulated and very generally approved. A Cable dispatch a few days ago informed us that at Pesth itself the Radical candidate for the Diet had been elected. To these troubles must be added the Slavic tendencies toward a union with Russia among a large portion of the inhabitants of the dependencies of Hungary, which, in any case, hold out the prospect of a terrible conflict with Russia at some future time. Thus, many great ordeals are awaiting the people of Hungary. On their ability to pass them unhurt will largely depend the future opposition of the Magyar race to the Austrian Government.

In justice to Mr. Bidwell, the acting British Consul in the City of Panama, we publish the card which appears elsewhere, defending him antine, the port of New-York, lands under water, and the regulation of wharves, piers, and slips. The minority object to the Spring and slips. The minority object to the Spring and slips. The state retains control over Quarculation of the Excise law, which, if they were desire to learn in school, and three for card which appears elsewhere, defending him from the aspersions cast upon him in a letter which appeared in The Tribene of the 2d learn in school, and three for card which appears elsewhere, defending him from the aspersions cast upon him in a letter which appeared in The Tribene of the 2d learn in school, and three for card which appears elsewhere, defending him from the aspersions cast upon him in a letter which appeared in The Tribene of the 2d learn in school, and three for card which appears elsewhere, defending him from the aspersions cast upon him in a letter which appeared in The Tribene of the 2d learn in school, and three for card which appears elsewhere, defending him from the aspersions cast upon him in a letter which appeared in The Tribene of the 2d learn in school, and three for card which appears elsewhere, defending him from the aspersions cast upon him in a letter which appeared in The Tribene of the 2d learn in school, and three for card which appears elsewhere, defending him from the aspersions cast upon him in a letter which appeared in The Tribene of the 2d learn in school, and three for which the contestants were Bif volume, part of the probability of the special cast upon him in a letter which appeared in The Tribene of the 2d learn in school, and three for which the contestants were Bif volume, part of the part of t

ment of a gentleman who, it appears, is highly esteemed in the community in which he has resided for many years, should have found their way into our columns.

We are informed that among the "docu-"ments" sent out by the Republican Committee of Congress to enlighten the South are many gorgeously illuminated advertising posters of Forney's Washington Chronicle. We dare say it would do the Southerners some good to read The Chronicle, though it may not help them much to read the posters; but we suggest that this is not exactly the sort of documents which we contribute our money to circulate. Col. Forne; had better pay for his advertising out of hi own pocket.

A NEW CITY GOVERNMENT. The Citizens' Association have submitted to the Convention a plan for the government of

the City of New-York, which embraces many very radical changes. The Board of Aldermen, according to this plan, is constituted as at present. Five Councilmen are to be elected from each district, and, beside possessing the qualifications now required, they must have paid taxes for the two preceding years on at least \$30,000. Electors for Councilmen must have paid taxes for two years on \$5,000. The Mayor is elected for two years, has \$15,000 salary, possesses an absolute veto power, and may remove heads of departments. &c., for cause. He, as well as all heads of departments and members of the Common Council, may, upon complaint of three freeholders, be examined before a Judge of the Supreme Court for any alleged delinquency. The Controller, the District. Attorney, and all Judges are to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Supervisors are abolished, and all distinction between the city and county obliterated. A Department of Wharves and Piers and a Board of Public Works are to be created. Persons doing business in the city and paying taxes here, but residing elsewhere, may vote at municipal elections. The most important section of the plan relates to taxation, and reads as follows: "All annual taxes to be raised from "the estates in the city and county of New-"York shall be authorized by local juries of tax-pavers, as follows: Two hundred and "fifty tax-payers, paying taxes on property of "the taxable value of not less than twenty thousand dollars, shall be summoned by the 'Mayor of the city, from among whom, in "the presence of the presiding Justice of "the Supreme Court, twenty-four shall be selected by lot, who shall sit as a jury. Before them every branch of the local Govern-"ment, including all Boards and Commissions, "shall be by law compelled to present their "budgets, and any tax-payer may appear and oppose the amounts asked for, giving his reasons for so doing. A majority of the jury "shall determine, after hearing all sides, the sums necessary to be raised for all local purposes in the City and County of New-York, and their decision shall be final." Some of these suggestions are unquestionably

excellent. About others there will be wide differences of opinion; but we bespeak for the plan a careful and candid consideration.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Can anybody divine a reason why the people of New-York should be cursed with the burden and disgrace of a double set of officials? The territorial limits of the city and county are precisely the same. There is absolutely no difference between the two except a verbal one. Yet by a costly fiction it is supposed that two sets of officials are required to govern or if the two men are rolled into one, as sometimes happens, that one gets a double salary. No advantage whatever results to the public from this arrangement; but taxes are enormously increased by it, and opportunities for corruption are multiplied. When the Board of County Supervisors was created, it was supposed that its members would be able to check extravagance and misconduct on the part of the Common Council. From the manner of their appointment it was supposed that a part of them at least would be honest men. Hence a great deal of power, especially over the Treasury, was left in their hands. They were made sole judges of the expediency and amount of certain appropriations. The law relieved them from many of the restrictions which it imposed upon the Common Council for instance. How far the expectations of the devisers of this Board have been fulfilled the New Court-House, the Armory appropriations, and a hundred other swindles and rascally extravagances are sufficient to show. Now let the costly, corrupt, infamous organization be wholly abolished. It has never done any good. It is a ready tool of

"Maximilian and Carlotta" is the title of a poem sent to us, and "Inscribed with sincere sympathy to His Imperial Maj sty Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, by S. R., citizen of the United States." We print the last stanza, but can't promise the enthusiastic author any general support. The chivalry is not likely to fly, nor glery to wait on vengeance. The poet had better let Mexico alone.

the municipal thieves. Its functions could be

perfectly well performed by the Mayor and

other city officers. We call upon the Conven-

tion to rid us of it. That will be one pest out

the way, and perhaps by degrees we shall

reach all the rest.

Awake, retribution, in these our great States! Fly now, all our chivalry, fly 1
To vengeance, where glory or vengeance awaits
Carlotta. Carlotta! our ery.

Thus Havelock, let loose on a vitainous crew,
Whose hands were imbued in the gore
Of maidens and mothers, his claumen so true
To their watchword. Remember Cavinpore!!

The Trenton (N. J.) Emporium, : little penny paper, 9 by 12 inches, is a success. Its edter announces that his heart swells "with gratefulness o kind Provi dence, who has so blessed our undertaking, and to the citizens of our native place, through whose seets we first wandered barefooted, in our nankeens and to cent straw hat. The strain on our nervous system during the first part of this week was immense. In getting at our first number we were engaged twenty consecutive bours in writing, seissoring, composition, and other work wessary to be done." The hight of his ambition has been con duct "a moderately paying paper," and he maes the startling promise, "As soon as we get a little time rest and collect our thoughts, we shall add two incheto the length of our paper." It will then be 9 by 14.

THE BOSTON EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LIN Boston, Sept. 5.-At a special meeting other stockholders of the American Steamship Company to ay, it was voted to increase the available means of the ompany by issuing bonds to the amount of \$450,000, and mortgage the steamships Ontario and Erie for the sue. A Committee was also appointed to cooperate withe Directors in the purchase or charter of one or more stemships additional for the line.

THE MAINE STATE HORSE FAIR. Augusta, Me., Sept. 5 .- The Maine Stae

Horse Fair closed this atternoon, after a three days' so. sion. A large number of persons were in stendance The principal attraction of the day was a swepetakes for